Credits and Sources

Below are image credits and sources for datapoints cited in the Community Foundation for Greater Atlanta 2018 annual report.

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**Original illustration**
Sarah Neuberger

**Sources**

**Page 1**
Only four percent of Atlanta residents born into the bottom 10th percentile of income will make it to the top 20th percentile in adulthood – that's the second lowest economic mobility rate in the country.


If you are born in Vinings in Cobb County, your life expectancy is 87.6 years. But just nine miles south in English Avenue in Fulton County, your life expectancy is 63.6 years – 24 years shorter.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics USALEEP

**Page 2**
Median household income is $10,080, compared to $59,183 for the metro Atlanta region; 20.1% of the population is unemployed 20% of housing is vacant units; 44% of the population is under the age of 18

Source: Neighborhood Nexus

**Page 6**
40% Increase in higher education tuition in Georgia

Source: Georgia Board of Regents

Additional source: The College Board, Tuition and Fees by Sector and State over Time

$300 Average amount owed by students who drop out of school

Source: The Hechinger Report: DEBT WITHOUT DEGREE: State cuts money to higher education while student costs skyrocket

5,000 Georgia students leaving college due to unpaid balances

Source: The Hechinger Report: DEBT WITHOUT DEGREE: State cuts money to higher education while student costs skyrocket

**Page 14**
Atlanta is #1 in income inequality in the country

Source: Bookings Institution

Annual household income* 20% earn $17,000 or less; 5% earn $306,000 or greater

Source: Alan Berube,“City and metropolitan income inequality data reveals ups and downs through 2016”, www.brookings.edu, (February 5, 2018).

Living below poverty level; Black residents: 33%; White residents: 7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

ATL has one of the fastest-growing suburban poverty trends in the nation; 233 of 304 high poverty neighborhoods are in suburban and outlying areas (up from 67 in 2000)

Source: Much of The Growth In High-Poverty Neighborhoods Has Been In Suburban & Outlying Areas (Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, 2017).